

GOO KIM PROTESTS

Against Assimilation of Laws of
Hawaii and U. S.

OBJECTS TO EXCLUSION ACT

Thinks It Would Be Bet-
ter to Wait Awhile.

How the Act Works Along Cana-
dian Border — Prohibition
Not Effectual.

Some weeks ago an item appeared in this paper to the effect that it was the intention of Goo Kim Pui, Chinese Consul Agent, to protest against the annexation of the islands to the United States. The rumor could not be verified at the office of Goo Kim, in fact, that gentleman denied it, and said any action of that nature would, of necessity, have to be taken by the Chinese representative at Washington.

That Consul Agent Goo Kim had a protest in his mind was true, however, but it was not against the annexation of the islands—the matter was not so deep as that. Mr. Goo Kim had heard that this Government proposed placing an embargo on Chinese immigration to this country, and at the time of the rumor, a few weeks ago, he was turning over in his mind the idea of entering a formal protest against it. The plan has been, regular like, over the Government in the interval, until Thursday, when Minister Cooper received a formal note to the effect that Mr. Goo Kim Pui, in his capacity as Consul Agent, would have to protest against the apparent assimilation of the laws of Hawaii to those of the United States, and he intimated that until the two Governments were under one head, the Exclusion Act could hardly be enforced in Hawaii. No action has yet been taken on the letter, and it is extremely doubtful if any will. Goo Kim intimated that the laws governing the Chinese or other immigration to the United States were probably more stringent than those of Hawaii, and under the circumstances, their enforcement would be unjust to the Chinese. The Government feels that it owes allegiance, primarily, to the United States, the treaty of annexation having been already confirmed by the Hawaiian delegates, who were in Washington when the treaty was presented.

The Exclusion Act in the United States is one of those prohibitory laws which does not always prohibit. Ever since the act went into existence, quite a thriving business has been done along the Canadian border in smuggling Chinese across the line. Some men—not always Americans—have earned rich on it. Along the coast the vessel has been taken to the Chinamen in small boats at Victoria and dumped them anywhere along the coast. Frequently the men are captured and sent back to China.

Back to the East, anywhere along the Vermont line, they have a different sort of doing business. Many of the Chinese who buy tickets over the Canadian line, through from Asiatic ports to New York have never set eyes on America before. According to arrangements made far in advance, one of the passengers will drop off the train at an out-of-the-way town in Vermont. Immediately he is pounced upon by an officer and told that he has no legal right in the country, and will have to go back to China. The man employs a lawyer and the case goes to court. The Chinaman states on the stand that he was born in a certain locality in San Francisco, and offers as corroborative testimony the statement of an old Chinaman, who appears in court, and claims the young man as his son.

The attorney for the Chinaman rests his case and the prosecutor objects. The Court sides with the Chinaman, much to the discomfort of the prosecuting attorney, who claims fraud, but has no way of proving it at the time, and no money to say out to bring witnesses from San Francisco. The Judge has no other alternative than to dismiss the case and the Chinese—father and son go on their way rejoicing. But the older Chinaman is one of those convenient old chaps who is willing to father "any old thing" for a consideration, that is his business and he makes a good living at it. A day or a week later his services may be required in a similar capacity somewhere else in the State, and he is always on time to meet his obligations of this character.

Thus far the authorities have been unable to put a complete stop to the illegal landing of the Chinamen in the United States, though they have checked it to a limited extent. It may be effectively ended only by the passage of laws applicable to the case.

It will be even more difficult to enforce the Exclusion Act, so far as Hawaii is concerned, after annexation takes place. Distance and the absence of a cable would make it extremely difficult to prove statements made by those wandering fathers, even though the Chinese registration act would be enforced here.

BIG SUN FLOWERS.

Mr. Herbert Suggests Their Cul-
tivation.

There are few spots in the world where climate and conditions are better adapted to the cultivation of flowers than in the Hawaiian Islands. A few years ago roses were al-

most as plentiful in Honolulu as in Southern California, but, unfortunately, the Japanese beetle has put an end to their cultivation. But there are other flowers which may take the place of roses until such time as the beetle is no more. Allen Herbert says, in speaking of floriculture in the islands:

"In countries where flowers are cultivated for their perfume, phthisis and pulmonary diseases are unknown. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria and on the great plains of Scandinavia, Sweden, where roses and wild flowers abound, and from which the attar is distilled.

"In the Hawaiian Islands, if we cannot extract the attar, we can all grow the much ridiculed, but, nevertheless, beautiful and health-giving sunflower. Plant them," said Mr. Herbert, "at your bed-room windows; if you have a cough or difficulty in breathing, it will relieve you and prevent a recurrence.

"Plant them at your kitchen and bath-room drains, they will absorb malaria. The seed makes excellent food for poultry on account of its oil and ammonia. What is more beautiful than a bed of zennias? They grow luxuriantly all over the islands. Plant a bed, if not larger than your hat, and you will have all the colors of a tropical rainbow.

"Generally, our plants get too much water in the heat of the day, and this should be avoided. Water, as it comes from artesian wells, is at a temperature of 85 deg., and the soil around plants and trees, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., is about 120 deg. The sudden change causes the tender roots to shrivel. The ground should be watered before the earth gets too warm, and should be watered thoroughly at that time and again in the evening."

MYSTERIOUS AFFRAY.

Two Natives Badly Beaten By
Mounted Patrolmen.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning two natives were brought to the station house from Punchbowl street by two patrolmen and charged with affray. Their heads were so badly cut that Capt. Parker considered the services of a physician necessary and Dr. Emerson was sent for.

When he had dressed their wounds he ordered them taken to the hospital. While Dr. Emerson was attending them two women came in and made charges of a serious nature against the patrolmen and Capt. Reuker considered them worthy an investigation. While their statements were being heard one of the officers remarked to a bystander outside the station that he "was being licked by the natives and he drew his club and struck the men over the head with it, breaking it in two. Then he used the handle, jabbing it on the head of one of the men."

The officers showed no evidence of having been "licked," and he remarked that it was a case to be investigated.

Capt. Parker declined to give the press any particulars until he had heard the officers' version. One of the natives was seriously injured. They presented a horrible appearance as they were taken away.

VACATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Superintendent of Schools Bollett of Springfield, Mass., has discovered that one reason why so many teachers "break down" under the nervous strain of teaching is that they have too many pupils in their classes. The Superintendent discovered this by the answers to a series of questions which he put to them. The School Journal quotes the Superintendent in some of his questions, and arrives at the following conclusions: "It appears that a teacher should not, in justice to herself or to her pupils, have more than 40 pupils in her room, when they are all one grade, nor more than 35 when of two grades. A great cause of wear on the teachers' nerves is the presence of troublesome boys. Fifty-eight of the teachers think that the presence of two troublesome pupils increases the tax upon them by 25 per cent, and 44 teachers say 50 per cent.

"Eighty-seven teachers estimate that a teacher cannot teach continuously longer than from five to seven years without positive injury to her health. Superintendent Bollett thinks that it would be for the best interest of the teachers, as well as of the schools, if teachers could be granted a leave of absence about once in five or seven years, with a continuation of a portion of their salary.

A COUPON OF 1776.

Cornelius Holton of 435 Fifth avenue, this city, called on Mayor Strong in New York yesterday and presented for payment a coupon clipped from an old water bond issued by New York city on March 5, 1776. The coupon called for the payment to bearer of 4 shillings and was signed by Benjamin Elmer as clerk. Mr. Holton said that it was through his wife, who was formerly the widow of Dr. A. E. Barnes of Greenwich, Conn., that he got the coupon. She had received it from her grandfather many years ago. Mayor Strong said there was no fund from which the coupon could be honored, so he referred Mr. Holton to the city chamberlain. General McCook knew of no fund from which payment could be made, so the holder was in turn referred to Controller Ritch. There the question of the city's liability was raised. Deputy Controller Lyons said that the issue of bonds in question was authorized by the Common Council four months before the Declaration of Independence was signed. He expressed the opinion that the successors of King George were the responsible parties from whom interest should be collected. So Mr. Holton returned to his home without his 4 shillings.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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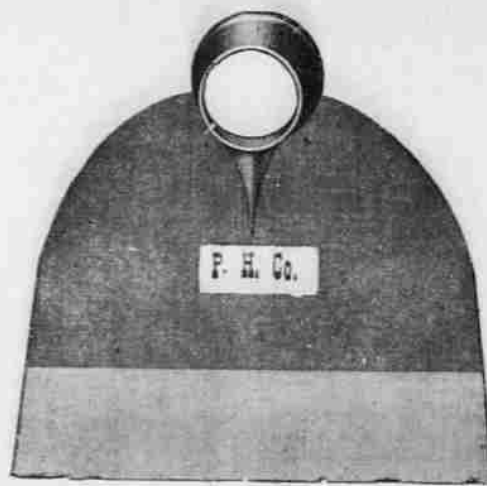
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